



TABLE 6.0-1.-CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE TYPES

| Type ¹ | Description | Urban or rural designation ² |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| I1 | Heavy Industrial | Urban. |
| I2 | Light/Moderate Industrial | Urban. |
| C1 | Commercial | Urban. |
| R1 | Common Residential (Normal Easements) | Rural. |
| R2 | Compact Residential (Single Family) | Urban. |
| R3 | Compact Residential (Multi-Family) | Urban. |
| R4 | Estate Residential (Multi-Acre Plots) | Rural. |
| A1 | Metropolitan Natural | Rural. |
| A2 | Agricultural | Rural. |
| A3 | Undeveloped (Grasses/Weeds) | Rural. |
| A4 | Undeveloped (Heavily Wooded) | Rural. |
| A5 | Water Surfaces | Rural. |

FOOTNOTE: ¹US EPA, Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised), EPA-450/2-78-027R, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, July, 1986.

FOOTNOTE: ²Auer, August H. Jr., "Correlation of Land Use and Cover with Meteorological Anomalies," Journal of Applied Meteorology, pp. 636-643, 1978.

6.2 Simplified Land Use Process

The land use approach considers four primary land use types: industrial (I), commercial (C), residential (R), and agricultural (A). Within These primary classes, subclasses are identified, as shown in table 6.0-1. The goal is to estimate the percentage of the area within a 3-km radius that is urban type and the percentage that is rural type. Industrial and commercial areas are classified as urban; agricultural areas are classified as rural.

The delineation of urban and rural areas, however, can be more difficult for the residential type areas shown in table 6.0-1. The degree of resolution shown in table 6.0-1 for residential areas often cannot be identified without conducting site area inspections and/or referring to zoning maps. This process can require extensive analysis, which, for many applications, can be greatly streamlined without sacrificing confidence in selecting the appropriate urban or rural classification.

The fundamental simplifying assumption is based on the premise that many applications will have clear-cut urban/rural designations, i.e., most will be in rural settings that can be definitively characterized through a brief review of topographical maps. The color coding on USGS topographical maps provides the most effective means of simplifying the typing scheme. The suggested typing designations for the color codes found on topographical maps are as follows:

Green Wooded areas (rural).

White White areas generally will be treated as rural. This code applies to areas that are unwooded and do not have densely packed structures which would require the pink code (house omission tint). Parks, industrial areas, and unforested rural land will appear as white on the topographical maps. Of these categories, only the industrial areas could potentially be classified as urban based on EPA 1986 or Auer 1978. Industrial areas can be easily identified in most cases by the characteristics shown in Figure 6.0-1. For this simplified procedure, white areas that have an industrial classification will be treated as urban areas.

** To view Figure 6.0-1 Supplementary Publication Symbols, please refer to Barclays official copy located in your regional library. **